From Washington, "Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1861.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

While the atmosphere is charged with rumors concerning the composition of the Cabinet, it may be confidently stated that no other selections have been made than those already announced authoritatively. There is an immense outside pressure, and Cabinets are constructed to order by newsmongers and office seekers. Mr. McClure and that set at Harrisburg who opposed Mr. Cameron, have caved in as it was expected they would do. Mr. Lincoln hears patiently the representations of all sides, and is quite philosophical and delphic in his replies. He has already earned the reputation of being a good listener. The only Southern man yet seriously considered, in connection with the Cabinet. is Mr. Gilmer, and he received an informal intimation more than a month ago. Others have been preposed, but until the Treasury Department is disposed of, no selection will be finally made.

### THE COMPROMISEES.

The Peace Convention had two sessions yesterday, and occupied most of them in discussion under the ten minutes' rule. Mr. Seddon of Virginia offered a proposition to distribute the Federal offices equally between the North and South, on the ground that public patronage was one of the causes of sectional alienation.

Mr. Tyler supported it in an elaborate speech the Convention extending the time in his favor. It was defeated-6 Yeas against 18 Nays. The Missouri Compromise, pure and simple

was offered as a substitute for the first section of Mr. Guthrie's plan, and voted down without Mr. Franklin's substitute for the same article,

modified in several of its phrases, was, after some debate, adopted by 14 to 6. The Convention then proceeded to consider the

second article of Mr. Guthrie's plan, prescribing the mode in which territory shall be hereafter acquired. Mr. Summers of Virginia, spoke upon it at the hour of adjournment. Both sets of delegates from Kansas, appointed

by the Territorial and State Governors, were admitted to seats. The impression now prevails that this Convention will pass Mr. Franklin's amendment substantially as the basis for the territorial settlement. Mr. Guthrie and other leading Southern men express their willingness to accept it, and to yield their own views.

Much interest is felt concerning the course of Re Illinois Commissioners, as the vote of that State will be considered significant of the wishes of Mr. Lincoln. At present they stand, Messrs. Logan and Palmer for Compromise, Messrs. Wood and Cook against it, and Mr. Turner undetermined.

### THE LOAN.

The bids for the loan of \$8,000,000 yesterday astonished the conspirators who had combined to destroy the public credit and break down the incoming Administration. Fourteen millions were offered, averaging more than 90, which was a fraction above the expectation announced in my dispatches a week ago. The belief that the Government is to be administered wisely has already inspired a sense of confidence. In nipety days public securities will advance more rapidly than from any former depression. THE TARIEF.

The vote and agreement on the tariff in the flouse yesterday indicates its passage to-morrow without much difficulty. It may be sent to a Conference Committee by the refusal to concur in the Senate Amendment for tea and coffee and some others. That result will, however, depend upon further developments. If the bill is in any way to be jeoparded by delay, it will be ac-

cented as it now stands. Mr. Breckinridge called on Mr. Lincoln to-

Mr. Kellogg of Michigan made a strong Anti-Compromise speech last night.

To The Associated Press. Washington, Feb. 24, 1861. The Senate has ratified the convention between the United States and Venezuela, concluded two years ago.

Cinited States and Venezuela, concluded two years ago.

It is Venezuela agrees to pay the gross sum of \$129,000 in liquidation of the claim of Shelton, Sampbon and Tappan—\$105,000 to be distributed among abon, and the residue, that is to say, \$25,000, to be paid in liquidation of the claim of Lang and Delano. The original claim was on account of the former parties, \$655,000; and on that of the latter, \$161,000. They gree out of "eviction from Avis Island by the atmed forces of Venezuela, and the consequent abandonment of valuable guano deposits and erections for its shipment."

te shipment."

The Administration is satisfied, from official channels of information, that none of the foreign Governments sympathize with the Secression movements in the Seath, but on the contrary, express the amost solicitude for the preservation of the entire Union.

Starious smeandments are yet to be voted on by the Peace Conference. During hat night's session they agreed to the first branch of the peraing proposition—prohibiting Slavery north of 36° 30′, and recognizing the status of Slavery south of that line. The States formed out of the territory to be admitted with or without Slavery, as their constitutions may prescribe.

Without Slavery, as their constitutions may prescribe.

It his received a decided confirmative vote.

Some of the Commissioners who opposed the proposition, confidently assert that, with several exceptions, this is satisfactory to all those from the Border Slave

The probability now is that they will not complete their labors before next Tuesday. Mesterday four Commissioners were received from The deliberations of the proceedings have, it is repre

cented, been characterized by digniy, ability, and can-dor, while a proper respect has been shown to conflict-lay views.

After the adjournment last night, the Commissioners

to a brief but pleasant reterview with the President to t, whose presence in Washington, some say, has bleady produced a good effect in political circles.

Mr. Lincoln to-day, in company with Senator Sew-ard, attended Divine service at St. John's Episcopal Church.

Church.

The proposition submitted in the House yesterday, by Mr. Woodson, for the preservation of peace, directs the President to withdraw the Federal troops and employees from the forts and other public works in the seceding States, and all real property to be turned over to them in trust, but the jurisdiction of the United States over the same is not to be surrendered, and all the personal property of the United States to be respected from the seceding States. Suspends the collection of myran in marking. a cood from the seceding States. Empends the collection of revenue in seceding States, but authorizes points for the collection to be established outside of them. Means are to be taken to prevent the evasion of the revenue

Jaws along the lines separating them from the other States.

This proposition has attracted the attention of some of the Peace Commissioners, the object being to avoid the calamities of civil war and promote the speedy and pasceful reconnection of all the States in the bonds of more perfect and enduring union.

Incefinite rumors are affost concerning warlike dispatches said to have been rectived by the Government from the South. These cause much excitement and many inquiries, but they cannot be traced to any trust-worthy source.

These certainly has been no Cabinet meeting to day to consider such dispatches as are circulated in connection with other feports.

North Carolina Legislrture.
RALKICH, Saturasy, ceb. 23, 1861.
The Assembly will adjourn on Monday at 6 o'clock,
p. m. There is much business left unfinished.

### NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...ALBANY, Feb. 23, 1861.
The Senate met this morning. No quorum present.
Adjourned till 71 o'clock Mondby evening.

### The Peace Conference.

Риплавелния, Feb. 23, 1861. This evening's Bulletin contains a special dispatch from Washington to the effect that in the Peace Conference, Mr. Chase of Ohio offered a proposition that it is inexpedient to proceed to the consideration of the grave matters involved in the resolutions of Virginia intil all the States participate, and that ample time may be afforded for deliberation it is resolved that the Con-

### bate occurred, but there is a prospect of its adoption. The Eight Million Loan.

vention adjourn to the 4th of April. An exciting de

More than two hours were occupied by the Secretary of the Treasury in opening the bids for the eight million loan this morning. There were about one hundred and sixty bidders, and the aggregate amount offered on the dollar was a fraction over 90. The aggregate bids amount to over \$14,000,000.

I learn at the Treasury Department that none of the 90 bids will be accepted, but that the whole of the eight million loan will be taken above 90.

### The Sufferings in Kansas.

ATCHISON, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861. The signatures appended to the following appeal to the people of the East in behalf of the destitute citizens of Kansas are those of some of our most prominent citizens: W. H. Grimes, member of the State Legislature; John A. Martin, State Senator from the 11d District; L. A. Alderman, pastor of the Baptist Church; G. H. Fairchild, Mayor of Atchison; W. H. Adams, editor of The Union; Robert Graham; M. Mahon, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church; W. W. Ross, editor of Methodist Episcopal Church; W. W. Koss, ecnor of The State Record at Topeka; Abel & Stringfellow; L. C. Challis; J. H. Byrd, pastor of the Congregational Church, and G. J. Stebbins, "We feel called upon to appeal in behalf of the destitute, suffering people of Kansas to the hemane sympathies of the people of the East, and to urge them that the efforts in behalf of the sufferers in this State be not rehaxed. There have sufferers in this State be not refaxed. There have been well-authenticated cases of death by starvation. The streets of this city are daily througed with destitute persons who have come long distances for aid, and from whose has we hourly hear tales of the greatest distress and suffering.

Thousands would have been compelled to leave

Thousands would have been compelled to leave Kansas or starve, had it not been for the generous aid heretofore extended by the charitable people of the Eastern States. Thousands will suffer extreme privations if this generous aid is withheld. Fully 40,000 people, we think, stand in need of provisions to sustain them until the new harvest is garnered, and nearly the whole population is entirely destitute of seed grain of any kind.

any kind.

The Kansas Relief Committee reports having received from Feb. 1 to Feb. 14, 1861, from Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, provisions and seeds of various kinds weighing 1,760,691 pounds. They report having distributed in points. They report having distributed in the same time to thirty-seven different counties 804,720 pounds, including 12,350 pounds to Leavenworth County, which has been constantly supplied, according to receipts in the Committee's books, with provisions on the strength of orders drawn by their local Committees; and although the papers and some citizens of Leavenworth have stated that the country raised a count. The read-are in a traible condition although supply. The roads are in a terrible condition, although supply. The roads are in a terrible condition, although improving somewhat, and the streams have been very high, preventing teams coming in here for relief. Some men from the back settlements report their people reduced to the very verge of starvation on account of the deby in getting provisions through. Some seed when is being received, and the Committee are making every effort to get a large analysis a head without every effort to get a large supply on hand without delay. This is most important, as the frost is about all out of the ground, and it will soon be time for putting in seed.

### News from California. FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861.

The Pony Express passed here a: 44 o'clock p. m., ringing the following summary of news: SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 9-3:40 p. m.

There have been no arrivals or departures since the last Pony Express.

There has been an improved demand for the country during the past two or three days, with an angmenting

inquiry for goods from first hands. There is no note worthy change in the price of any important article During the past ten days the export demand for when During the past ten days the expor has continued unabated, prices tending upward, the best samples bringing \$180 \$100 lb. The heavy failures of the dry goods houses an nounced by the last Pony induced expectations of

more active demand for money on this steamer day, and more failures were apprehended. On the contrary, however, money is unexpectedly easy, although securities are exacted. No more railures have as yet taken place, and it is believed none will take place.

The shipment of treasure by Monday's steamer is xpected to be light.

expected to be fight.

The two delayed pony expresses arrived at Carson Valley yesterday, and will reach San Francisco this evening, with St. Louis Telegraph dates, via Fort Kearney, to the 22d ult. The overland mail also arrived at Los Angeles yesterday with St. Louis dates of rived at Los Angeles yesterday with St. Louis dates of the 21st ult.

Notwithstanding the delay of the pony the last out-

and fifty.

Both Houses of the Legislature have passed a reso

On the evening of the 7th inst., all the Douglas members of the Legislature met in cancus and agreed to advocate meeting in joint convention on the 20th inst. to elect a United States Senator, and to postpone nominating a candidate until the day of election. This nominating a candidate until the day of election. This was regarded as favorable to General Denver. Since the Douglas carcus the Senate has adopted a resolution for a Joint Convention on the 20th, and the Assembly rejected it by a vote of thirty-six to forty. The Republicans and Breckinnidge Democrats opposed the resolution, and they have the power to prevent any election it they continue to set together.

All the workmen employed at navy-yards, forts, and other public works on this coast have been discharged on account of the embarrassed condition of the national finances.

## People's Convention.

The People's Convention is being held here Delegates from nearly every county are present. Wil K. Edwards of Vigo County was chosen President and there are Vice-Presidents from each Congressions and there are Vice-Presidents from each Congressional District. Resolutions have been adopted declaring it the duty of all citizens to throw asine partisan inter-ests and assist in any plan of adjustment to settle our national difficulties, recommending a National Conven-tion, to be called by Congress, of all the States, to which to refer our national difficulties; deplaing the condition of the country, and deprecating all attempts to maintain the Union by war.

to maintain the Union by war.

CONVENTION OF VETERAN SOLDIERS.

A convention of old soldiers assembled here to-day.
The meeting between some of the veterans who have not met since they fought to ether, was very affecting.

J. Blake of Indianapolis was chosen Capitman, and Capt. H. Hayden Secretary. Resolutions were adopted protesting against any change of the Constitution to conciliate traitors or any section; approximg of the action of the Secretary of Wife and Gen. Sect in their precentionary measures for the motivation of the Conprecantionary measures for the protection of the Cap-itol; that we will throw ourselves into the front ranks to meet treason in any section, and to sentain the Amer-ican flag. Republic and Government as now organized, and to sustain the President in the execution of the laws.

laws.

A resolution was adopted ananimously requesting the General Assembly to potition Congress to amend the pension laws, so that pensioners will not have to procure affidavits from two surgeons at each drawing of their pensions, to prove the extent of their injury.

Wastington's Birrbday was celebrated by a parade of

# the military and a display of mational flags from many business houses and private residences.

### From Honduras-Another Revo-

NEW-OBLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 23.

By the arrival of the schooner Dow Drop we have Honders dates of the 10th inst. •

Her advices state that snother revolution, originat-

ing with the Reactionary party, was impending.
Gen. Guardiola and other Government officers had been excommunicated from the country, and there were strong indications of a speedy surrender of Rustan to the Government of Honduras.

# Barning of a Court House. Little Deville, (Ga.) Feb. 24, 1861. The Court House situated in this city was burned down this morning at 4 o clock. The books and papers connected with the bustless of the Court were to a great extent saved. There has been nothing left but the smoking walls. The origin of the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Outward Bound. PORTLAND, Feb. 24, 1861.
The steamship North American for Liverpool via Lon-onderry, sailed from here at 11.15 s. m. to-day.

# MR. LINCOLN IN WASHINGTON.

## A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE HIM

THE ASSASSINS FOILED. Cordial Private Receptions in Washington.

Special Dispatches to The N. T. Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861. The people of this city were astounded this morning by an announcement that Mr. Lincoln had started in a special train for Washington, dispatches having been received requiring his presence in Washington. Reports are busily circulated that there was a plot to assassinate him while passing through Baltimore, but such stories are not believed. The Baltimore Committee is here but did not have an interview with Mr. Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1861. The change in Mr. Lincoln's programme of travel from Harrisburg to Washington was induced solely by an official communication from General Scott, predicated upon sufficient information which he had received of the danger of a riot at Baltimore, and probably of a desperate determination at assault on the route. That intelligence was communicated by a special messenger sent from here on Thursday, and it was confirmed by the report of detective police officers who had been employed by other parties.

While Mr. Lincoln entertained no apprehen sions for his own safety, he did not feel justified in hazarding the public peace. His decision was, therefore, made in respect to the judgment of the War Department, and upon a state of facts of which he could have no personal knowledge.

It is known that Gen. Scott has received 130 letters, from 15 different States, threatening his own life. Some are anonymous, but the bulk of them are evidently genuine.

Messrs. Seward and Washburn, to whom the information had been imparted confidentially, met Mr. Lincoln at the cars yesterday morning. and attended him to Willard's, where quarters had been chosen on Thursday night. After breakfast, under the escort of Gov. Seward, he called upon the President, who received him very cordially, and presented him to the Cabinet, who happened to be in session at the time. Then upon Gen. Scott, who was not at home. In the course of the morning, he was visited by number of leading Republicans in and out of Con-

When the fact of his presence became known to the Peace Convention, a letter from President Tyler was conveyed to him by Dr. Puleston, their Secretary, inquiring whether he would receive a visit from that body. He immediately fixed on 9 o'clock last night. Subsequently a committee, censisting of Mesars, Wickliffe, Chase, and Field were appointed to ascertain if he would meet the Convention in their Hall, or designate some other place. He named his parlor for the interview. In the afternoon Mesers, Lincoln and Hamlin dined with Governor Seward, no other guests being present.

The appointment with the Peace Convention called Mr. Lincoln back to the hotel at 9 o'clock, and that body proceeded from their hall to his parlor, headed by the President and other officers. The display was quite imposing. They were introduced, and passed on with only an occasional remark. Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet called to make their respects before the Commissioners were presented.

Mrs. Lincoln, who had not previously intended to receive company, directed the adjoining parlor to be thrown open and welcomed the Commissioners and the visitors at the hotel, and such strangers as called. The whole affair was spontaneous and social, and closed with general satisfaction. The first contact of the President's family with society here left a very favorable impression. This morning Mrs. Lincoln attended church with Senator Baker and family, Lincoln with Mr. Seward.

Mr. Lincoln will call upon the Judges of the Supreme Court to-morrow, according to the usage, and Mrs. Lincoln upon Miss Lane at the

THE ARRIVAL OF MR. LINCOLN IN BALTIMORE. To the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861. Mr. Lincoln arrived here at eight o clock, incog., and went direct to Washington. His family and the remainder of his party will arrive at one o'clock. Much xcitement was occasioned by the ruse.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUITE AT BALTIMORE A crowd blocked up all the Calvert street deper, and on the arrival of the train greated it with groups, on learning that the report of Mr. Lincoln having stolen a

march was not a hoax.

Most ample arrangements had been made here for securing the safe and respectful transit of Mr. Liscoln through the city. The police force was all out audfully equipped, and all good citizens were anxious that no

dignity should have been manifested. The apprehension entertained was that certain disreputable parties, who lately attached themselves to the Republican organization here, and who were experte o make a demonstration, would have aroused had feeling in the minds of some, and partially cause a disturbance. Otherwise, there was no reason to apprecient

spything unpleasant here. BALTIMORE, Saturday, Pelcuary 22-1 P.M. The Committee from Baltimore joined the party at Harrisburg, consisting of W. G. Snethen, W. T. Marshall, L. Blunenberg, W. Bell, J. Bishop, W. E. Glensen, J. M. Palmer and W. S. Corkran-the latter on behalf of the Electoral College. All of them feelvery indignant at the want of confidence in the citizens of Baltimore, as evidenced by Mr. Lancoln's course; although it is understood he was or pased to it, but was overruled by other parties, who have assumed the control of his movements.

THE ARRIVAL OF MR. LINCOLN IN WASHINGTON. pecial Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald. Washington, Saturday, Jan. 23, 161.

Mr. Lincoln arrived here at six o'clock this meening direct from Harrisburg, and was received at the lepot by Semator Seward and Mr. Washburne, of Hinois, nd proceeded very quietly to Willard's Hotel. A pri vate letter received here from Mr. Lincoln last night announced this change in his programme. He was advised by high authorities to come through Baltimere in the night, in order to avoid a difficulty growing up in that city about who should receive him and how it should be done. He was accompanied on the trip by Mr. Lumon of Illinois, and Mr. Allen of New-York. Mr. Lincoln, after getting some rest, breakfasted pri-

vately.
Sunator Seward received official intelligence on
Thursday evening, from reliable sources, that a most
diabelical plot had been successfully arranged, on the part of a secret organization in Baltimore, to assassinate the President elect on his arrival in that city. Mr. Sward communicated this intelligence to a few private friends, and it was determined to dispatch a messenger at once to Philadelphia, informing him of the senger at once to Philadelphia, informing him of the fact, and enging him to take an earlier train, which would bring him through in the night. Mr. Lincoln said he had received intelligence from Baltimore of a

similar nature. A special train was accordingly as ranged, and he departed at once for Washington. It is positively denied by Baltimoreans that any such

organization exists, or that any interference would have been made with the Presidential party. There is little doubt that the feeling and the sentiment of the people of Baltimore is very bitter against Mr. Lincoln, so much so, indeed, that violence might have been attempted. It is regarded as a very wise move in giving them the alin.

attempted. It is regarded as a very wase move in giving them the slip.

Mr. Lincoln's family, accompanied by his suite, will reach here this afternoon. A suite of five elegantly furnished rooms in the southwest corner of Willard's, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, and overlooking the White House, have been set apart for President Lincoln and his family.

As the news of Mr. Lincoln's sudden and unexpected arrival spread through the city this forenoon, people

arrival spread through the city this forenoon, people wondered that it could be possible that Old Abe was

actually in their midst.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by Mr. Seward, called at the White House, and paid his respects to Mr. Buchanan. The interview was merely one of courtesy, and not for business. Mr. Buchanan

one of courtesy, and not for business. Mr. Duchamar received Mr. Lincoln very cordially.

When Mr. Lincoln called upon Mr. Buchanan the Cabinet were in session. The messenger announced that Mr. Seward was in the ante-room, attended by Mr. Lincoln, the President elect. This was a coup d'etat. The President was not aware that Mr. Lincoln had arrived, nor was either member of the Cabinet. Mr. Buckey, and was either member of the Cabinet. Mr. Buckey, and was either member of the Cabinet. Mr. Buckey, and was either member of the Cabinet. com and arrived, nor was either member of the Corner, nor Mr. Buchanan proceeded immediately to his private reception room, and soon Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward were shown in, the latter, introducing the former. Mr. Buchanan received Mr. Lincoln very cordially, and a pleasant interview was had. Mr. Buchanan was anxious to know if Mr. Lincoln had a satisfactor received at the interview to which the latter retory reception at Harrisburg, to which the latter re-sponded that it was very enthusiastic on the part of the people, and exceedingly satisfactory to him. Mr. Bu-chann then invited Mr. Liucoln to visit the Cabinet

Chamber, which he accepted, and was introduced to each member. The interviews were very agreeable. Upon leaving the White House, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. rd made a call upon Lieut.-Gen. Scott, but the old

Seward made a call upon Lieu'.-Gen. Scott, but the outchief was absent attending to his official duties.

At 3 o'clock Gen. Scott returned Mr. Lincoln's call.

He was warmly greeted by the President elect, who
expressed to the General his thanks for the many
marks of attention he had shown him especially in detailing an escort from his home to the capital. Gen.

Sent expressed his great gratification at Mr. Lincoln's Scott expressed his great gratification at Mr. Lincoln's safe arrival, and especially complimented him for choosing to travel from Harrisburg unattended by any

choosing to travel from Harrisburg unattended by any display, but in a plain, democratic way.

At 4 o'clock the Illinois Congressional delegation, without respect of party, headed by Senator Douglas, called upon Mr. Lincoln and paid their respects. The neceing was less formal, perhaps, than would be the case at the interview with any other delegation, from the fact that they were all friends and acquaintances before. The interview between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas was peculiarly pleasing.

Among the callers upon Mr. Lincoln this afternoon were the venerable Frank Blair, and his son, Montgomery Blair.

To the Associated Press.

To the Associated Press.

Washinsorion, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861.

Not a little sensation prevailed throughout the city this morning as soon as it became known that Mr. Lincoln had arrived in the early train. It was unsuccessfully sought to conceal the fact, especially from the newspaper press, his presence here being at first communicated to a tew political friends in confidence. He was met at the station by several gentlemen of distinction, without any formality, and was immediately driven to Willard's Hotel.

tinction, without any formality, and was immediately driven to Wilhard's Hotel.

He was yesterday advised to come hither without delay. Preparations had been made to meet him at the station this afterneon, and the Mayor of Washington was to make a welcome address; but Mr. Lincoln has thus spoiled the programme. About 10 o'clock Mr. Lancoln, accompanied by Mr. Seward, paid his respects to President Buchanan, spending a few minutes in general conversation.

Senstor Bigler and Representative John Cochrane happened to be at the White House when he entered, and were accordingly introduced to the President

and were accordingly introduced to the President elect. Mr. Lincoln after ward returned to his hotel. MR. LINCOLN'S FIRST RECEPTION AT WASHINGTON.

At 6 o'clock Dr. Puleston, Secretary of the Peace Congress, presented a communication to Mr. Lincoln, announcing that the members of the Congress were anxious to pay their respects to Mr. Lincoln, and requesting the latter to name the time when he would receive them. Mr. Lincoln replied that he would be appy to receive them at 9 o'clock.
At 7 o'clock Mr. Liebeln left his hotel, and proceeded

in a carriage to the residence of Mr. Seward, with whom he omed. At 8:50 Mr. Lincoln returned to his hotel, and was residued by an arthur the returned to his oted, and was received by an enthusiastic crowd, who receted him as though he was their father and life, ome were old men, and some old and some young la-ies. They reflected the general feeling, that in Mr. ancoln rests the future hope of the Government and Mr. Lincoln passed through the long parlor hall

neged with the clite and fashion of the national ma-ous, shaking hands as fast as he could on his right nd left with ladies and gentlemen, so intensely inter-sted that he forgot even to take his hat off, which was knowed by a looker on, who remarked that it was new

ad outstaned the crowd.

At 3 o clock, according to previous arrangement, Mr.

faccoln received the Fence Congress. The members

gmed in procession in the hall where they meet, and received to the reception parlor; ex-President Tyler, and Gov. Chase, of Chip, led the van. The latter in-reduced Mr. Tyler. Mr. Lincoln received him with reduced Mr. I's ler. Mr. Liaroin received him with il the respect due his position. The several delegates one then presented to Mr. Lincoln by Governor Chase, a the gend marrier. The groutest curiosity was manifested to witness Mr.

scoin's first reception in Washington. The most w Mr. Lincoln of a most wonderful memory. by Mr. Lincoln of a most worse-rin memory. It was be remembered that the Convention is composed of many near, who, although distinguished is their time, have notif very lately not been very much known. Finch member was introduced by his hast name, but in nine ensecoul of ten Mr. Lincoln would promptly recontained. In several instances how many initials it contained. In several instances he recited the instori-cal remirms of mariles. In short, he understands the material of the Pence Congress.

When the talt General Dociphan, of Misseuri, was introduced, Mr. Lincoln had to book up to catch Doni-mark.

phint seye. He immediately implied,
"Is this Donicham, who made that splendid murch
cross the Plains, and swept the swift Camanches be-

fore him?"

"I commanded the expedition across the Plains,"
modestly responded the General.

"Then you have come up to the standard of my expendation," resident Mr. Lincedo.

After the resolution of the Peace Congress was concluded, a large number of citizens were presented. Mr. clinical, a large number of citizens were presented. Mr. Linicals was then notified that the anie-rooms and main parlors of the holel were lifted with ladies, who desired to pay their respects, to which the President electivery promptly consented. The ladies then passed in review, each being introduced by the gentleman who accompanied here. Mr. Lincoln underwent the new ordeal sith much good lamor.

At 19 o'clock Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet called and paid their respects, in response to Mr. Lincoln's coup d'étail at the Value floure this morning. Their reception was

ory plement.
It may be truly sold that Mr. Lincoln's first day in If now be truly sold that Mr. Lincoln's first day in Washington as President elect loss been a decided success. Democrats, as well as Republicane, are pleased with him, and the holles, who thought be was awkward at first sight, changed that opinion, and now declare that "avery pleasant sociable gentleman, and not bad Loking by any means."

Mrs. Lincoln, who arrived with the main body of Mr. Lincoln's saits to the evening truin, did not receive calers to hight. Many inquiries were unde for her by the hadies who puid their respects to Mr. Lincoln, but fath, us from the day's travel was the excuse for her non-appearance.

son-appearance. 2. Special Disposah to The N. Y. Times.

Hamistene, Sturday, Feb 22—8 a.m.
On Thursday night after be had refired, Mr. Lincoln was aroused and informed that a stranger desired to see him on a matter of life or death. He declared to admit him unless he gave his name, which he at once did, and such prestige did the name carry that while Mr. Lincoln was yet disrobed he granted an interview

A prokinged conversation elicited the fact that an organized body of men had determined that Mr. Lincoln should not be inaugumed, and that he should never leave the City of Raltimore slive, if, indeed, the The list of the names of the conspirators presented

most astonishing array of persons high in Southern onlidence, and some whose fame is not to this country Statesmen laid the plan, bankers indersed it, and ad-

Statesmen laid the plan, bankers indersed it, and adventurers were to carry is into effect. As they understood Mr. Lincoin was to leave Harrisburg at 9 clock this morning by special train, and the idea was, if possible, to torow the cars from the road at some point where they would rush down a steep embankment and destroy at a moment the lives of all on bard. In case of the failure of this project, their plan was to surround the carriage on the way from depot to deput in Baltimore, and assessinate him with dagger or pistol whet.

shot so authentic was the source from which the informa-tion was obtained, that Mr. Lincoln, after counseling with his friends, was compelled to make arrangements which would camble him to subvert the plans of his countries. Greatly to the annovance of the thousands who de-

eired to call on him last night, be declined giving a reception. The final conneil was irele at Southock. Mr. Lincoln did not want to yield, and Col. Sumner

actually cried with indignation; but M-- Lincoln, seconded by Mr. Judd and Mr. Lincoln's original informant, insisted upon it, and at 3 o clock Mr. Lincoln left on a special train. He were a Scotch plaid cap and a very long military cloak, so that he was entirely maccognizable. Accompanied by Superintendent Lewis and one friend, he started, while all the town, with the exception of Mr. Lincoln, Col. Sumner, Mr. Judd, and two reporters, who were sworn to secrecy, supposed him to be asleep.

The telegraph were were put beyond reach of any one who might desire to use them.

Philadelinia. Feb. 24, 1861.

Риплаверны, Feb. 24, 1861.

No community could manifest more auxiety regardng the late movements of Mr. Lincoln than Philadelphians. Its like has seldom been experienced here even on the most exciting occasion. The newspaper offices during yesterday were thronged with anxious inquirers.

Extras were in unparalleled demand. To-day this subject has been the chief toniv of conersation, and statements made by prominent avembers of the Republican party justify the belief that fears on the part of his friends, of an attempt at assa.wination on the train or procession at Baltimore, was the real, sole cause of his flight.

It was discussed among the prominent members of his suite when in this city, and measures were taken to

guard against such a calamity.

The names of Gen. Scott, and Gov. Hicks of Maryland, are prominently mentioned as among those who gave the warning, and Messrs. Judd and Davis as those who acted on it. It is possible that a statement to th public will be published by friends to justify their course, and to remove from Mr. Lincoln the charge o unwonted apprehension and cowardice.

The recent speech of Mr. Lincoln at Independen Hall, embodying the centiments which have been con strued into an admission of negro equality, is supposed to have more particularly tended to inflame the Southern mind, and is said to have created an unusual excitement at Baltimore and throughout the South.

### THE BALTIMORE PRESS.

A COVERT THREAT.

From The Exchange, Saturday Morning, neolu, the President elect of the United States Mr. Lincoln, the Fresheld elect of the United States, will arrive in this city with his suite this afternoon by special train from Harrisburg, and will proceed, we learn, directly to Washington. It is to be hoped that no opportunity may be afforded him—or that, if it be afforded, he will not embrace it—to repeat in our midst ents which he is reported to have expressed

yesterday in Philadelphia.

From The American, Saturday.

Mr. Lincoln passes through our city to-day. As the representative of political and sectional views which find but few adherents among our people and no sympathy from the masses, the President elect will miss here the popular ovations which have attended every step of his progress from Springfield up to the borders of Maryland. But while this is so, we believe we may say with the fullest reliance upon the good sense and orderly instincts of our people, that his transit through Baltimore will not be marked by any demonstrations of an owneric character, and that whatever through Baltimore will not be marked by any demon-strations of an opposite character, and that whatever degree of respect and consideration can be consistently paid to his official position will be quietly and properly

paid to his official position will be quietly and properly rendered.

Prom The San, Saturday.

Mr. Lincoln, President elect of the United States, is expected, in fulfillment of the route programme, to arrive in Baltimore to-day. He will thus put his foot upon Southern soil, and enter that section of territory in which those institutions exist and are esteemed by the people against which he has declared an "irrepressible conflict." He comes into that territorial division of the country from which he received not one electoral vote, and in which but a menger representation of his party and views is to be found. To these few he might be very properly committed. But Mr. Lincoln, by virtue of the office to which he is elected, and the somewhat eccentric style, oratorical and otherwise, in which he approaches the capital, will be an object of curiosity to thousands, no doubt; consequently he may expect to meet a large multitude, who, having nothing better to do in this "artificial crists," will avail themselves of a free ticket to have a look at him. With all this we have little concern; but we have for something else. It is of great concern to all who love and would honor the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore, that no demonstration whatsever should be made, even by a single individual, is consistent with Baltimore, that no demonstration whatseever should be made, even by a single individual, it consistent with our self-respect. We would a thousand times rather our self-respect. We would a thousand times rather see the most elaborate exhibition of official courtesy, unbecoming as it would be in such a case, than that the slightest personal disrespect should mar the occasion, or blur the reputation of our well-ordered city. In the dark days of the late municipal regime, Mr. Buchanan, in his passage through Baltimore, was exposed to insult from the rufflan ascendancy of the time. It was a disgrace, not to our city, but to the forms of authority which had men had usurped. To-day we have under a lawful Government, and enjoy again the blassings of civilization. Let it be the part of everyman to sustain the honoral le status we profess; and so to illustrate before the eyes of the President elect the self-respect of a people who cordially dissent from his political opinions, and owe nothing to him or his posiunbecoming as it would be in such a case, than th political opinions, and owe nothing to him or his posi-tion that does not pertain to themselves.

An immerse crowd of people, not willing to give up the Lope of secing OH Abe, connenced about neon to flock toward Bolton depot and Calvert station, where the extra train was expected to serve about one o'clock. The police trader Marshal Kane, took the position assigns to them, and the wast crowds extend-ing from the station along Calvert street as far as the Battle Monument, and all the way along North and Franklin street, impatibilly awaited the coming, Numbers also beseigned the Euraw House, and peered anxiously into the faces of the occupants of all car-

anxiously into the faces of the occupants of all carriages that approached.

About the noar of 1 o'clock, a band shout was heard at the noar them only of the depot, amounting that the train was in sight, when the entire mass of people, to the number of about 6,000 or 8,000 who were stationed about the entrance, rushed in a body into the building, with cries of "Tiere he is'—"Here's Old Abe. Look out for ham," &c.

The train it appears had been partially stopped at the intersection of Charles street to allow them to dishount, but owing to the immense crowd assembled at that point the train again moved on and appeared in sight as above stated, being followed by hundreds of the Charles street crowd, who were running rapidly in

se Charles street crowd, who were running rapidly in

he rear of the train.

As the train approached the depot, another, and if

anything, a more deep erate ruen was an anything into the depot.

The entire pistform in the center of the building was instantly packed to suffocation with the crowd, when a train of cars cance rapidly into the depot. It was berulded by lond shouts and growns by the crowd, who soon besieged the platform, crying "where is he," these here." "here be comes, "here he is, "&c.,"

soon besigged the platform, crying "where is no, "here, here," "here be comes," "here he is, "&c., &c. So dense was the mass that the passengers (this being the regular accommodation train) were unable for some time to get out upon the platform.

It soon became evident, however, to those assembled, that M., Lincoln was not upon the train, and another rush was made for the street at the end of the depot, carrying everything before them "pell melt." The excitement here partially subsided, when an-

The excitement here partially subsided, when another yell was heard from the crowd outside—another train having appeared in eight upon the top of the bill on North street. This proved to be the special train containing Mrs. Luncon and her three sons, and the mile of the President.

The plutforms were again besieged, and in an unstant, as it were, the plutforms of the cars were filled with an excited mass. The most terrific shouts and yells were sent up, excelling anything to the way of excitance t we have ever winerses. This continued for everal nanates, when several geathenen of Mr. Lincoln's suite stepped upon the platform, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln.

One of these gentlemen was taken for the President,

by Mrs. Lincoln.

One of these gentlemen was taken for the President, and a rush being made the entire party were soon in a "jan;" and so violent was the pressure from all sides that many were pushed bearlong from the platfern, which is about three feet high.

The excitement was moneotatily growing more intense, and the yells were again repeated, when the gentleman taken for Mr. Lincoln managed to escape by

rushing quickly through the freight department of the decot and taking a carriago.

Mrs. Liccoln and family were then escerted to car-

riages, which were in waiting, and moved off. The people were now completely nonplussed, being unable to judge as to whether the President was in the train or not, and for perhaps half an hour the dense mass swayed to and tro, uttering every imaginable descrip-tion of noise. Several squabbles enamed, but up to the hour of ou

going to press no cillicalty had occurred, although a crowd of reveral thousand still surround the depot and its vicinity, suspecting a trick.

THE PERILS OF MR. LINCOLN'S LOURNEY—GEN-

THE PERILS OF MR. LINCOLN'S JOURNEY—GEN-ERAL SEOTT'S WARNING.

We learn to-day from a gen-deman who accompanied Mr. Lincoln and his party during the greater part of the journey from Sprinfiel', to this city, that great precautions were taken at the various points on the route to guard against any injury to the person of the President from the mali mous designs of enemies.

Before entering the 'arrs the conductors of the line were accustomed to 'noroughly examine the seats and the cushions to see 'that there was no dangerous machine or person secreted in the carriage. This precaution shows that not only was there langer, but that

danger was at least partially known to Mr. Lincoln and his friends.
It is well understood that General Scott advised Mr.

Lincoln, before leaving home, to have his family at all times around him on his journey to the Federal Capi-tal. [Evening Post of Saturday.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ON THE FOURTH OF MARCH, 1861.

The doors of the Senate Chamber will be opened I o'clock a. m., for the admission of Senators and

Ex-Presidents and Vice-Presidents;
The Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the Supreme Courts.
The Diplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, and ax-Members of cities branch of Congress, and Members of Congress elect;
Officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received

Governors of States; Assistant Secretaries of Departments, a

Noner, Judges;
The Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and the Report

their left for the Committee of Arrangements.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supress
Court will have seats on the right of the chair.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy seats on the right of the chair, next the Supreme Court: Hands of Departments on the left of the chair.

Officers of the Army and Navy, who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress. Covernors of States and Torritories of the Union, ex-Governors of States, Assistant Secretaries of Depart-ments, and the Assistant Postmaster-General, Centrollers, Ande

of the chair.

The galleries will be reserved for ladies; who will enter the Lapitol from the terrace, by the principal western door of the central building, and be conducted to the gallery of the Senste. The Rotunda shall be closed, and the passages leading thereto

by two members of the Committee of Arrangements, will pre-ceed in a carriage to the north door of the north wing of the Capitol, and, entering there, will proceed to the President's

Chamber, where the oath of office will be administered to his

the President elect will be introduced by the Committee of Arrangements to the seats prepared for them in the Senate

will proceed to the platform on the central portice of the CapRe in the following order:

The Marshai of the District of Columbia. The Supreme Court of the United States.

The members of the Senste. The Diplomatic Corps.
Heads of Departments, Governors of States and Territories, the

take the sear provided for him in front of the platform.

The President and Committee of Arrangements will occupy a position in the rear of the President elect.

Next in the rear of these the Chief-Justice and the Associate.

those on the right.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy the seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court. Heads of Departments, Governors and ex-Governors of States and Territories, and ex-members of the Sea

Governors of States and Territories, and ex-members of the Senate, ex-members and members elect of the House of Representatives in the rear of members of the Senate.

Such ether persons as are included in the preceding arrange
ments will occupy the steps and the residue of the portice.

All being in readiness, the oath of office will be administered
to the President elect by the Chief Justice, and on the conclusion
of the President's address, the members of the Senate, preceded
by the Vice-President's Secretary, and Sergeant at Arms, will return to the Senate Chamber, and the President, accompanied by
the Committee of Arrangements, proceed to the President's

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, with the Marshal of the District. are charged with the execution of these arrangements, as d. aided, by the police of the Capitol, will preserve order.

All horses and carriages will be excluded from the Capitol

square.
Should the weather prove unfavorable, the ceremony of the inauguration will take place in the Senare Chamber.
SOLOMON FOOT.
JAMES A. PLARCE.
EDWARD D. BARER,
Committee of Arrangements.

New-Oilleans, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1861.

Washington's Birthday was magnificently celebrated by a grand military display, the largest turnout everscen here, and great manifestations of joy. The city was brilliantly illuminated to-night, and cannon were

stoppage at Albany by the freshet. Arrival of the America at Boston. The steamship America, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived here this morning at 9 o'clock.

The mail hag for the Associated Press going South, left here at 5 p. m.

Randolph County.—The vote of the county is as follows: Judge W. A. Hall (Union), 990; Thes. Shackelford (Union), 1,041; ex-Gov. Price (Union), 1,044; Thos. Price (Secessionist), 101; Casper W. Hell (Secessionist), 52; John M. Davis (Secessionist), 82; scatter-

Claude 233.

Clauge County—Official.—Union candidates, 538, 595 and 601. Opposition, 333, 326 and 363.

Ste. Generice.—Bogy, Rankin and Cayce, Union candidates, have a majority in this county of about 1,000.

THE NEW "RING."—The gossip around the City Hall makes the new Capers' ring as fellows: They are led by Cornell, who wouldn't let the reporters in while the Common Council were introduced to Mr. Lincoln, lest a photograph of some of their blunders might get into print; Bagley, Brady (who has "taken, a miff" at the Street Commissioner because he can's get all the appointments he desires, just as he has done with the Central Park Commission), Tourney (strange, for he has generally pulled in the traces with Boole), Russell, Platt, Farley (doubtful); Frear is said to be against them, though at first counted on. Henry is set down for Boole, but perhaps not rightly. It will be seen that if the above list is authentic that it is not yes strong enough to carry, so that the Street Con question is not likely to be brouched at the meeting to

THE INAUGURATION.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INAUGURATION OF THE

others who, by the arrangement of the Committee, are entitled to admission, as follows:

the thanks of Congress;
Governors of States and Territories of the Union, and est

the Assistant Postmas'er-General; the Controllers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury, Treasurer, Commis-

re in the Senate: All of whom will be admitted at the north door of the Captal.

ors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury. Treasurer, Commis-tioners, Judges, and the Mayors of Washington and George-lown, will occupy seats on the right and left of the main en-

kept clear. The other doors and entrances to the capital, except those to

Hoom.

The Vice-President elect will be accompanied to the Capitel by a member of the Committee of Arrangements, and conducted into the Vice-President's Room, and afterward into the Senate.

The Senate will assemble at 12 o'cleek. The Sensie being ready to receive them, the President and

deut elect.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. The Committee of Arrangements.
The President of the United States and the President elect.

Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and other person have been admitted into the Senate chamber. On reaching the front of the portice the President elect will

Washington's Birth-day.

The Great Western Railway.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

Coerciet), 1,092; G. W. Zimmerman, do., 1,356; R. C. Calhoun, do., 217; A. H. Buckner, 553; P. B. Reed,

-Flood, 1,653; Rass, 1,618; Woodson, 1,658.

Secssion Ticket.—Triplett, 747; J. F. Jones, 741;
P. H. McBride, 738.

Boone is the other county composing the district.

Bass and Woodson, of that county, indorsed the platform of the St. Louis Convention.

Cape Girardeau County.—A postscript to a letter from Cape Girardeau says; This city and county is largely Union. In the city, Watkins is far ahead, having obtained nearly all the votes cast.

Gisconade County.—Gisconade County, official—Union candidates, 954, 991 and 948; opposition, 271, 253 and 233.

An or whom will be admitted at the north door of the Gapitol, and be conducted to the diplomatic gallery.

Scats will be placed in front of the Secretary's table for the President of the United States and the President cleat, and on

trance.

Members of Congress and members elect will enter the Second Chamber by the main entrance, and will occupy seats on the left

be open under the arrangement, will be kept-losed.

At II o'clock, the President and President elect, accompanied

by the Vice-President.

The Diplomatic Corps and the Justices of the Supreme Cour, will enter the Senate Chamber a few minutes before the President.

After a short pause, those assembled in the Senate Chaubel

The Vice-President and the Secretary of the Senate.

Justices of the Supreme Court will occupy the seats on the left and the Vice-President, Secretary, and Members of the Senate

The Great Western Railway traffic of the week ending yesterday amounts to \$40,000, being an increase over the corresponding week of last year of \$5,000. The road is much blocked with freight on account of

ing, 37.

Lincoln County.-J. B. Henderson (Union-anti-

Cathonn, do., 217; A. H. Buckner, 333; P. B. Reed, 519; David Stewart, 292.

Macon County,—The Union ticket in Macon County is elected by over five hundred. The persons elected are as follows in this county: F. Rowland, Joseph M. Irvin and John Foster.

Callaway County—Constitutional Union Ticket.

—Flood, 1,623; Bass, 1,618; Woodson, 1,528.

Secession Ticket.—Triplett, 747; J. F. Jones, 741; P. H. McBride, 738.